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The Congress Campaign.

From the way the Mugwumps raise their peculiar piping of satisfaction at the adjournment of a Republican Congress, one might think that they had not brought it into existence. It is their work that is to be seen in every step of the Republican party since March 4, 1889; from the parliamentary outrages of REED and the cast-iron achieve ment of McKinker, through every little petty evidence of Republican success, down to the refurbishing of the White House. If the Democratic party had been permitted to stay in control at Washington, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY would still be known as a respectable Member from Ohlo. and the faithful friend of whomsoever he might be appointed to nominate for President in the Republican National Convention. THOMAS BRACKETT REED would have remained the rasping yet jovial critic of his colleagues and the barmless leader of the mipority in the House. The Hon, JAMES G. BLAINE would still have been engaged in studying politics from the outside of office

and looking after his health in Augusta. But being placed on top, the free trade fool fiend had to spread his wings over the Democracy, with the result that it withered into an outraged and humiliated failure, and the Republican Government, with all its twice rejuvenated extravagance, centraligation, and encroachment upon the Constitution, was set up in its place.

The only thing that can help the Demo cratic party out of its misfortune is itself. It is now lucky enough in having reached another contest in which it may re gain its old ascendancy in the House of Representatives and complete the necessary preparation for a party victory in 1892. To carry the Congress elections this fall there must be a tremendous rousing of the oldfashioned fighting Democrats, for Democracy and its undisputed ends.

A prominent member of the Democratic phalanx, the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS, has been stumping through the Western Congress districts, appealing for pure free trade. On the other hand, in Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS SPERRY, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Hartford district, said last week in accepting his nomination:

"The Democratic party is not a free trade party. It believes in a protective tariff-in the protection o American industries."

It is evident that political economy does not provide the keynote of the Democratic campaign. The moving force of that is to be found in the common enmity to the Republicans, the common longing to see Democracy back in triumph in Washington, impregnably established as the controlling director of the Federal Government. It is Democrats that are needed in Congress now.

Programme of the German Socialists. The list of reforms demanded by the Ger-

man Socialists deserves to be closely scrutinized on account of the prospective im portance of their party-an importance due not only to numerical strength, but to the friendly attitude of the young Emperor. This programme, which is published coincidently with the expiration of BISMARCE'S anti-Socialist laws, may be regarded as authoritative, because it appears in Herr LIEBENECHT's paper, the Volksbtatt. There have been dissensions in the Socialist party, but those who like Herr LIEBENECHT and Herr BEBEL are inclined to accept cordially the overtures of WILLIAM II. still exercise ascendancy. It will be found that the Emperor's present advisers have already indicated a willingness to acquiesce in some of the demands put forward, and that only a few of them are likely to meet with inflexible opposition.

When the Socialists request the prohibition of Sunday labor, the abolition of the labor of women and children in all employments injurious to health or morality, and the sanitary control of workmen's dwellings, they ask for nothing the necessity of which was not acknowledged at the recent Labor Conference over which the Emperor presided. Their desire, however, the supervision of mines, factories, workshops, and home industries should be exclusively intrusted to officials chosen by the workmen will scarcely receive unqualified endorsement. Employers will protest against their complete exclusion from the supervisory Boards, and the Government will probably favor a compromise by which labor and capital will receive equal representation. How the Government will treat the demand for a legislative determination of a laborday is uncertain. It will be observed that the German Socialists do not insist that eight hours should constitute a labor day in all trades. It is possible, therefore, that the Legislature may discriminate between mining on the one hand and certain kinds of manufacture on the other, assigning different lengths to the normal working day in different branches of industry.

The avowed sympathies of WILLIAM II. and the published opinions of the Professor-Socialists, who now have his ear. may lead the Prussian Government to regard with favor the demand for the establishment of socialistic cooperative associations in connection both with agriculture and with manufactures. The Socialist Democrats, for whom Herr LIEBENECHT speaks, would have these associations supported by the State, but wholly controlled by the working people. For the State to furnish part of the funds needed for such cooperative experiments would only be an extension of the principle adopted in the Workmen's Insurance laws. But the Government will doubtless hold that where it contributes money it should be represented on the Board directing its expenditure. In this, as in the above-men-tioned demand for exclusive control of the supervision of mines and factories, the Bocialists are probably asking for more than they expect to get, and will in point of fact be satisfied with equal representation.

It is when we look at the political and fiscal side of the Socialist programme that the difficulty of reconciling some of the views of the reformers with those which have hitherto guided the Franslan Government becomes unmistakable. Not that WILLIAM II. and the present Prussian Minister of Instruction would object to the demand for "universal and compulsory free education, except in matters of religion which are to be left to the private conscience." But they cannot afford just now to offend the Ultramontanas, who are vehemently opposed to the compulsory education of Catholic children in achoods from which religious teaching is excluded. We suspect that this clause the reformers achesins in not meant to be pressed, for such well-informed politicions as Herr LIEBERECUT and Herr BE-BEL are aware that] in many election districts the Ultremontanes have quietly reucandidates. There is, however, a wing of ets must have a number to correspond with the Socialist party which insists upon uniting the fight against capital with a war against the Christian religion.

As to the demand that in State or parish

voting the day of election should be fixed for a Sunday or a holiday, this will hardly excite much opposition. So, too, when the Socialists insist that there should be but a single tax for State and parish purposes, there is no doubt that the Prussian Government would be glad to simplify the present intricate system of taxation, if they could hit upon a practical plan. When, however, the Socialists proceed to ask that press offences shall be placed on precisely the same footing as ordinary transgressions of the criminal law with regard to summariness and severity of treatment, they advance far beyond the point which the liberal tendencies of WILLIAM II. and his counsellors have yet reached. Then again, while the Government might consent to substitute a direct method of voting for the indirect system which now prevails in the elections for the Prussian Landtag, and might acquiesce in the secrecy of the ballot, it would never agree to relegate the question

war or peace to a plebiscite. Of course, theoretically, a nation ought to be directly consulted before it is involved in war, but we cannot expect in our time to see that principle accepted by a military monarchy like that of the Hohenzollerns. Even less inadmissible from the view point of the successor of FREDERICK the Great is the Socialist proposal to substitute a national militia for the present standing army.

On the whole, this programme, while plainly Utopian in some of its features, comprises a good many suggestions which seem practicable, and may obtain the approval of the young Emperor if his present philanthropic mood continues.

Publicity in Divorce Cases.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, referring to the opening of the courts at the beginning of the judicial year this week remarks.

"When the courts in this city resumed their seeds on Monday there were forty line divorce cases on the calendar of the Supreme Court. This is not a record to be pointed to with pride by New Yorkers."

It would be better, doubtless, if there were fewer divorce cases, just as it would be better if there were fewer occasions for divorce; but there is one cause for satisfaction in the appearance of these forty-nine cases on the calendar. They are to be tried in public before Judges chosen by the people, and not in the privacy of some referee's office. The change in the practice of the Supreme Court in this respect was brought about here in New York by the revelations in the FLACK case, but the system of public trials in court of all divorce cases, defended or undefended, was adopted by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn at least five years earlier, and we are informed that the change in that city has given general satisfaction to lawyers and litigants. The possibilities of fraudulent personation and perjury are greatly lessened by publicity, and in several noteworthy cases where fraud has been attempted by the plaintiff, a notice of the case in the newspapers has informed the defendant of the pro-

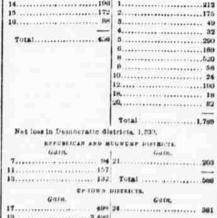
eeding and prevented the fraud. While, therefore, we may share with our esteemed contemporary its regret that there are as many as forty-nine divorce cases on the calendar of the Supreme Court in this town, we think the public is to be congratulated upon the fact that all cases of this character are hereafter to be publicly tried by Judges instead of being privately tried by referees.

The First Day's Registration.

Sixty-five thousand electors enrolled them selves in this city on Tuesday, the first day of registration. This is ten thousand more than on the first registry day of last year, and thirty thousand less than on the first day of 1888. Neither of those years can fairly serve for purposes of satisfactory comparison with Tuesday's enrollment. The year 1888 was a Presidential year, and public interest was in consequence largely aroused. At last year's contest the offices to be filled were of such small relative importance as not to secure the consideration or awaken the zeal of thousands of voters. The last year with which this year's registry can properly be compared was 1887 when there were chosen a District Attorney, a Comptroller, a President of the Board of Aldermen, a Coroner, and some members of the judiciary and of the Legislature.

This year the same offices are to be filled. and in addition a Mayor, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, and eight Congressmen. Naturally, the registry this year should be much larger, by reason of the increased importance of the election, than it was in 1887. There has also been a very considerable increase in the population of the city during the intervening years, represented chiefly in

the gain in the upper districts. Below will be found a comparison of the registry on the first day of 1887 with that of Tuesday:



2.400 me7 Fotal...... The lesson conveyed to the observer is clear. The comparison shows that the fulling off in registry is limited to the industrial Democratic districts where the vote of the artisan and the mechanic predominates, while in the Mugwemp districts there is an increase corresponding with the augmented interest in this year's contest and

the normal gain of population. As has been pointed out by THE SCN on several occasions, the provisions of the new electoral law are, many of them, of a kind to distract, harass, and confuse the ordinary voter, and to make as transme as possible his attendance at the polls. The whole of the complicated machinery of voting under the new law operates to prevent an easy exercise of the elective franchise. Instead of each voter preparing the ballot of his choice and casting it, as was the case under the old law, he must now secrets himself for a period of not leve than three and not more than ten minutes in a canvas pen, | kiesing the timepels being omitted: 'You do must read and examine a number of tickets, weeer in the presence of the ever living and having done this must go to the trouble of tolding "lengthwise, and then erosawise" each of these tickets separately, at a point "below the perforated line." He must, in

his own, and the loss of one of these compels him to go again through the pantomim of voting or be disfranchised. As each official ticket is to be this year a foot long. and as the names of all the candidates to be voted for by either party are to be upon it, the voter can exercise his independence only by writing in, while secreted in his pen, the

name of a substitute, or by bringing with

him a paster, not to be procured within the polling place. But, insomuch as an illiterate voter cannot distinguish the tickets, he will be reduced to pasters or to "a blanket paster" wholly Thousands of foreign-born electors in this city do not use English in their daily business or at their homes, and consequently they will be put to a serious disadvantage this year in voting by being deprived of their ordinary opportunity of communication with persons familiar with English. The decided falling off in the registry in the Eighth Assembly district, which has a larger foreign population than any other district.

supports this view of the case. It must be quite evident to every one now that in many districts of this city there will be this year a falling off in the vote which would have been cast but for the introduction of the new-fangled system. Therefore it behooves all Democrats-Democrats will lose most by the operation of the law in this city, if not elsewhere-to pursue no course which will imperil the supremacy of the party here, menaced as it is by a danger as grave as that presented in the new electoral law and disclosed so clearly by the results of Tuesday's enrollment.

Still Fighting Ben Tillman.

A call has been issued for a conference of the "straight-out" Democrats of South Carolina to meet at Columbia on Thursday. The purpose of the Convention is to nominate a candidate for Governor in opposition to Capt. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, the regular Democratic nominee. Judge HASKELL of Columbia is the candidate who will be selected. He has already been nominated by the Republicans, and it is hoped the Republican vote with the votes of the bolting Democrats is sufficient to elect him. The Republicans, of course, are joyous at the opportunity of breaking up the Democratic party of South Carolina. They would have made no nomination of their own, but the chance for mischlef in putting up a ticket composed of Democrata was too tempting to be resisted. It will be strange if the still unreconciled opponents of Capt. TILLMAN consent to fall into this palpable trap. Capt. TILLMAN was fairly nominated by the Democratic State Convention, and although there was a good deal of growling among his opponents, there seemed to be a general disposition to accept the result manfully. He had won after a long and hard fight, and there was and is not a particle of doubt that he is the choice of a very great majority of the Democrats of his State.

Democratic unity everywhere is important, and it is especially important in States like South Carolina and Mississippi which have a colored population in excess of the white. Capt. TILLMAN was nominated on his own platform, which is mainly devoted to reform in the State administration. If the charges which he brought against various Democratic officials and politicians are false, it is still true that a majority of the Democrats of the State has accepted him, with his charges, misrepresentations, slanders, and all. Many of his most resolute opponents up to the time of his nomination have come to his support on the grounds set forth in the Charleston News and Courier the other day by Col. JAMES A. HOYT, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"I do not endorse an tota of the charges made during the recent campaign by Mr. Tillman and others says Judge Howr, nor uphold for a moment the clanders and disrepresentations of the past six months. I am not one whit less opposed to the methods pursued by some nen to get into office and control public affairs and will not abate my opposition to such methods within the Democratic lines. I am going to vote for Mr. Tittman as the choice of the majority, who have the right to govern and direct the affairs of the party. That is all there is in it, according to my judgment, unless i proposed to join another political party."

the call for a State conference will not be largely answered, or, if it is, that the conout nominating.

Wiser Than the Law.

The statute relating to the registry of voters in this city empowers the inspectors of election to administer an oath or affirmation to any person who applies for registration, by which oath such person engages to answer fully and truly the questions put to him as to his place of residence, name, place of birth, qualifications as an elector, and right to register and vote under the laws of this State.

Tuesday was the first day of registration for the approaching election. A clergyman who lives in the Nineteenth Assembly distriet presented himself to be registered as a voter at a polling place on the Western Boulevard. The Chairman of the Board of Registration proposed to administer the usual oath, but the clergyman declined to take it, saying, according to a report of the occurrence published yesterday, that he refused to take any oath, and particularly any oath that such persons as the inspectors might administer. According to the same report, upon the refusal of the Chairman to place his name upon the register, the reverend gentleman exclaimed: "Cannot register me? You all know who I am. A pretty set of loafers you men are to question my right to register and to insist that I kiss the Holy Book, the dirty covers of which there is no telling how many tobacco-lipped mouths have shieared."

Ultimately it seems the name of the clergyman was registered by the inspectors upon his making affirmation instead of taking an oath. As he might have been affirmed instead of being sworn at the outset, he seems to have made a great fuss about nothing. But the incident is worthy of attention in two respects. In the first place, it shows that the applicant was ignorant of the fact that he might lawfully be sworn without kissing the Bible at all, and perhaps his lack of information on this subject may be shared by others. In the second place, the occurrence illustrates the residuess of many clergymen to hold them-

me) you superior to the law of the land In this bitate any person who objects to the ordinary form of taking an oath by laying the hand upon and kissing the Gospels may be sworn in the form prescribed by see tion 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which is in these terms : " The cath must be administered in the following form to a person who so desires, the laying of the hand upon and tion. While so swearing he may or may not hold up his hand at his option." It will be observed that a little acquaintance with the law, the ignorance of which is said to azaddition, be numbered, and each of his tick- | cuse no man, would have saved the clergy-

good deal of needless perturbation of spirit. The fact that the minister did not know the law in respect to the administration of an oath, however, is not so remarkable as the slur which he saw fit to cast upon the election officers who were, authorized to administer the oath. He appears to have characterized them as loafers, and to have felt that he ought not to be called upon to respect their authority because the Legislature should not have invested them with any such power. But he did not choose the right place to make his objections. If he does not like the law, he may, after the manner of the political parson, urge its repeal from his own pulpit if he sees fit, or by applying to the Legislature; but he only sets a bad example by defying and insulting the inspectors of election who are simply doing

their duty under a statute of the State. To call men loafers because they are endeavoring falthfully to observe the official oaths which they have taken is neither good taste nor Christian charity.

Subject for an Historical Picture.

An illustrated contemporary which bears at the head of its editorial columns the name of RUSSELL B. HARRISON remarks that the passage of the Anti-Lottery bill and its prompt approval by the President have "created profound satisfaction among the better citizens of Louisiana."

That is very likely true; but it would be more interesting to learn from young Mr. HARRISON'S Eastern newspaper whether the President's prompt approval of the Anti-Lottery bill created profound satisfaction in the soul of RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

The same journal informs its readers who look weekly to young Mr. HARRISON for moral instruction and political guidance, that "a number of newspaper publishers have been arraigned for attempting to circulate through the mails papers containing lottery advertisements."

Mr. RUSSELL B. HARRISON'S Eastern newspaper, however, does not tell its readers that

local pride was driven from the great base ball centres, and a sense of general disgust swept over the ballgoing public. Where up to 1890 we had had a really admirable organization engaged in a harmoniously defined fight for a most interesting and fascinating prize, we have had this year a semi-disorganized set of combatants fighting for nothing but their own existence and their rivals' destruction. There was no base ball in it to speak of.

As is not unusual in such circumstances. at the front of the league which was trying to pull down the satisfactory and deserving old organization were gentlemen of particular pretensions to a love of the game and a desire for its elevation. One feature That is the right talk, and the Democrats who, like Judge Haskell, seem ready to carry their opposition to Capt. Tillman to the extent of defeating him by an alliance with the common enemy, will assume a totally indefensible responsibility. We trust that suppose a single clear-headed man among them ever believed tenable for a moment ference will have the sense to adjourn with- It is unnecessary to say that the result of their work in this direction has been to make each professional player worth about half as much in wages as he used to be.

There is now a movement to restore the professional base ball business to a state of harmony and consolidation. That is the only road back to prosperity and public support. But in taking it the Players' League representatives should be satisfied that any new organization must be effected without humbug. There were certain principles upon which the National League-we might say the national gamereached its high point of reputation and popularity, and they must continue to govern in the future. Among the ball players themselves there were various agitators who are to be held more responsible than any other individuals for the blight that has been brought upon their occupation. If they should find it convenient to retire altogether from the business, it might be beneffcial for the majority concerned. But, in any event, their activity should be confined to the base ball grounds. There is no way in which they can be useful in reorganizing a national league.

We are surprised to see the movement against Senator McALEER in the Third Congress District of Pennsylvania joined by the Philadelphia Times, Senator McALEER is the regularly chosen Democratic candidate for the District. He is a reputable man. He is a Democrat. He should be elected, notwithstanding that the breeze which wafted him into the honor of candidacy blew through the whiskers of the Hop. RICHARD VAUX.

Why not perminute Jost B. FRHANDT for Because there is not soing to be a Republican eandidate, but a deal in which the head of the ticket against the Hamoren's must be a Democrat. That makes Mr. Esnanor including.

Tariff Tasgie Gver Roaded Goods.

Special Deputy Collector Couch went to Washington yesterday afternoon to confor with the representatives of the Treasury Department concerning the tangles resulting from diverce interpretations of the new tariff. The dispute about honded goods has reached such a pass that immediate action must be taken. Whether goods now in bond, which were dutiable under the old and free under the new tariff shall be liberated before Feb. 1. is a question on which the department is at variance with a number of collectors of susform.

Mr. Couch and the Treasury people will settle the question and will also promulgate intermediate for a Letter understanding of the immediate transportation outry themses.

A Woman to the f une,

From the Boston Herold. The effect to expunse Langfellow from the publi schools of brooklyn is said to have originated with the lady who refused to disrove one night because a copy of the Christian observer lay on the fieur of her shamber.

man of the Nineteenth Assembly district a FRE NEW LINEAL PROMOTION LAW.

Move It Affects the Estirement of Binabled WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.-The managers of army legislation in Congress led by Gen, Cutcheon in the House, and with the planning abilities of Gen. Schoffeld to aid them, have become very wise, not to say wily. It is rare to find so many important military laws enacted in one season as during the seadon just closed, and they have all gone through without a hitch, by dint of being sprung at the right time and in the right way. A peculiarity of this session's legislation has been the com

which by dint of being sprung at the right time and in the right way. A peculiarity of this session's legislation has been the combination of several distinct measures in the same ball, one part supporting another. With almost no discussion even on the most remarkable changes in army administration, they have been put through by the process of getting a time assigned for their consideration, and bringing enough members together to vote on them.

The lineal promotion bill is a prominent in stape of the skilful enactment at this session of bills which have been hithert, labering in vain for recognition during the last ten or twenty of the process of the skilful enactment at this session of bills which have been made to kill several birds with one stone. Its primary object is to secure to subsiders and vancement to vacanies according to their lineal rank in the regiment only, as now. The present system promotes carried company, or artillery, as the case may be instead of according to rank in the regiment only, as now. The present system promotes carried company officers in the same regiment often twenty or thirty years or more and until they have rises to the grade of Major. It also is less expensive, by requiring fewer transportations of Lieutenants, on promotion, from post to post, or from one part of the country to another, but lineal promotion is more strictly and uniformly just to the indiv dual officers, to for promotion is more strictly and uniformly just to the individual officers, to for promotion is to be made "at such times in required to the samination of Captains and Jacutenants of promotion is to be made "at such times in require to the accuracy of the right to promotion is to be made "at such times in the service," and it has also been the promotion in the part of the country and the recognized as the birthright of mean torn in certain stations of life, and as a dignity appreciation, and other country is the promotion is to be made "at such times in require the promotion is to be made "at such times

for advancement, which assertant their time is for advancement, which assertant denough, since, as was pointed out, ascertained fitness is required under existing laws. But this examination of Captains and Lieutenants for promotion is to be made "at such times anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the service," and if an officer is found to be playsically disqualified from disability acquired in the line of outy, he is then to be placed upon the retired list in the grade above that which he occupies.

no occupies.

Now that the bill has become a law it is an-

mr. Russell B. Harrison's Eastern newspaper, however, does not tell its readers that among the publishers who narrowly escaped prosecution and punishment for this offence is Mr. Russell B. Harrison, the President's son. He escaped with only a few hours to spare. Indeed, the mails were still carrying copies of his Western newspaper containing the man-trap advertisements of the Groat Beast when Benjamin Harrison signed the bill.

There is no stranger incident in the legislative history of this country. The spectacle of the President's son ducking his head, so to speak, to escape the great moral and reformatory blow struck by the President, his sire, has no parallel that we know of. It is worth a panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

The Base Ball to Come.

Unfortunately the base ball season of 1890 began with only one true champion, advocate, and defender of the national game among the metropolitan press.—The Sux. The Sux alone pointed out the fatal disaster which would befall from the establishment of a new League, the Players' League, so entirely uncalled for as a matter of fact and so full of pretentious humbug. The moment operations were begun upon their fields the loadstone of the game fitself, the national championship, disappeared, all local pride was driven from the great base ball centres, and a sense of general disagratic and and found physically the activation of the game fitself, the national can be included by size of the control of the residual control of the measure and the relief of the re Is next in the line for promotion he can undoubtedly secure retirement without waiting for the vacancy to occur it disabled. But does this after the cases of those officers who are examined and found physically disabled when still far below the relative mak in their grade which would entitle them to such promotion? The total effect, however, is undoubtedly to procure a large addition to the retired list and this has hitherto been sought in vam that has hitherto been sought in vam that has hitherto been sought in vam that having acomplished under Gen. Schoffeld which even Gen. Sheridan could not bring about.

Still another feature of this measure which makes a great change in the army is the one which provides that when graduated caders and others receive their commissions, they are her after to be commissioned in the arm of the service to which they belong, and not in particular regiments. For instance, a graduate of the Mittary Academy, instead of being commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth himstry, or of the Eighth Cavairy, would simply be ome Second Lieutenant of infantry or of cavairy. The object is to allow the War Department to transfer officers from one regiment to another as the interests of the service may require. Indeed authority to dithis is expressly conferred on the President by this statute. It was proposed several years agony ten. Drum, was advocated by Gen. Schoffeld in his last report, and has

a new improportation to the which is made necessary by the resent increase in Caliph's landly.

Gen. Collins, Chairman of the Grant Monument Fund Executive Committee presented plans to the Fark Board yesterday for the tomb approaches on River-ide Irive. He asked the Commissioner to apply for an appropriate afrom the Board of Isslinate and Apportionment to carry on the work, but the Board thought that the entire present was involved in too much doubt to justify the expenditure of any of the city's money.

The contemplated children a playground in the southwest conce of Central Fark doesn't meet the approval of crouse players and others, and hey have sent in many protects to the Board, which were referred to the proper committee for consideration.

These was an earnest discussion over the production of a statement showing the receipt of \$4.075,50 from a sale old anadicas in the new parks and an accompany, a resolution offered by fresident formula, providing for the remaining of their bindings in Feinam Bay Park Commissioners. Hobb and Bouden objected streamously to the resolution on the ground that it would be against public roller, commissioner hobb said that such a city in which we remained and may be referred the internation of the property for the purpose heads to the protect of the protect of the protect of the first board and may be taken the city was not using the protect of the protect o

THE ALABAMANN FINED AND LET GO.

They Loss Their Arsensi, but Will Probabiy Nue for the Green Goods Men's \$1,700. James H. Halley and Robert D. George, the smart A abamans who got away with \$1 200 of a green goods going's money in this city, and Leonard of the Broadway had been left \$250, who came near getting the kit often the first land of the book of Prophe, Col., because who came near getting the bit their Alabama farms with it are now out of durance vincing farms with it are now out of durance vincing a war single of the base one resterday on the charge of victoring a corporation ordinance in currying comeaned waspens, losy ideaded guild; and were fined \$10 cach. They paid the lines and left court at those The four en growns reviews, which contained the grown with which the Alabaman constants the grown red guipe, new of court actions the grown red guipe, new of court confidenced and will reduce the grown to ward entargular themselves to proceed the grown to be a single that each of the single process of the grown to grow and the first the single process of the grown to grow and the first and the single process of the single process

George (to debutante state) - I m alcoost scryy to see you go into sectory. Little: you are like a roschud-au pare, se incocent.

Edith-Sover mind, George, I can tearn.

- ESQUERE,

Who Should Be Addressed as Requires We are Really Misters-A Legal Test.

From the London Tricyrops What is an esquire newadays? We all know the derivation of the word and the significance attached to it in the old chivalric times, when the "ceuper," a youth of gentle birth and a candidate for the spurs and chain of knightof, was attached to the personal service of a dubbed knight, whose colors he wore, whose shield he bore, whose charger, arms, and accoutrements were his recullar care. To at-

true significance has all but fallen introblivion during the present reign, which has witnessed agreater descionment and wider gencratization of democratic sentiment than any
other instorical period of like duration chronicled in the annals of this country. Nexadays the annex of "esquire," app n.ic.
to a man's name on the tack of a letler or in a printed subscription list, is
treely conceded to "nobodies," and in
ther-fore, no ionger distinctive of "somebuiles," it is tree engagem, in writing to a wealth days the same of the back of a letto a man's name on the back of a letler or in a printed subscription list, is
freely conceded to "nobodies," and i,
ther-fore, no longer distinctive of "somebodies," It is the costom, in writing to a wealthy
tradesman, whether he have retired from business or not, to an actor or public singer, playwright or novelest, shipbroker or vestryman,
to address him as esquire. The title is applied
without the east discrimination to all sorts
and conditions of men, so long as they are tolcrably well off. As far as its application is
concerned at the present day, in ninety-nine
cases out of a hundred it is an another-insm,
or, more properly speaking, an anomaly. It

concerned at the present day, in ninety-nine cases ont of a hundred it is an anachronism, or, more properly speaking, an anomaly, it may be described as a relic of the age of chivality, grotes mery out of keeping with modern institutions and tendencies, and preserved no one exactly can tell why.

Oddity enough there is no equivalent for it among the titular distinctions that clain currency in any and every other European country. "Esquire is a purely English assurdity, betther perpetrated nor comprehended by any Continental people. In France every person of the nade sea, from President to pensant, from duke to dustman is "Monsieur," the French synonym of our British Mr. In the way of titles of gentility our vivacious neighbors do not go below "Chevalier"—knight, as we should call it, for lack of a word expressing the titular dignity conferred with a foreign decoration—and even that predicate must be preceded by the inevitable "Monsieur." Thus, literally translated into our vernatular, the proper way to address a member of the Legion of Honor is "Mr. the Knight, whereas a letter directed, let us say, to Jacques Bonhoume, Ecuyer," would probably never rea h its addresses, however correctly the name of the street and number of the house in which he resided might be given. "Mr. the Marquis" and "Mr. the Police Agent" are formulæ equally correct in their application to the preferate. might be given. "Mr. the Marquis" and Mr. the Police Agent" are formulæ equally correct in their application to the nersons thus respectively described. As a matter of fact the predicate "Monsieur" is essentially democratic in its nature, having nothing about it of the feedal flavor that lurks in the word. "Esquire," Indeed, as it is used and understood in France at the present day, it may be regarded as a levelling legacy of the great Revolution, previous to which it was only applied to "persons of condition." and even figured as the distinctive title of the next brother to the king.

Similarly, in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain, the prefixes. Herr, "Signor," and "Sefor represent in some sort our honorific term. "Esquire, without in any way corresponding to its special significance, which, as we have pointed out, is vague rather than precise. In these countries there are two sorts of title, besides those indicative of military, naval, ecclesiastical, and academical rank; that is to say, titles of nobility, which include the particle. "Ven." 'Di," or 'De," as the case may be, and ordical titles, such as "Mr. Privy-Upper-tonsisterial-councillor." "Mr. Castle-Capitali-and-Chamber-Gentleman." or "Mr. Presching - Office - Cand date - and - Collector." In Prussia, more particularly, titles of this latter category are cumulative; for example: "Mr. 1 castoned-Government-Chambery-Cieff the present of the server." titles of this latter category are cumulative; for example: "Mr. iensioned-Government-chancery-Clerk-Lieutenant-of-the-Reserve." and "Mr. country-District-Tribunal-councillor-Captain-on-the-Restrict-Tribunal-councillor-Captain-on-the-Restrict-Tribunal-councillor-Captain-on-the-Restrict-Tribunal-councillor-Captain-on-the-Restrict-Tribunal-councillor-Captain-on-the-Restrict-Tribunal-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captain-Captai

is only one more of soveral instances in which is only one more of soveral instances in which is learned of much importance have been accomplished at the present season quietly and almost without public discussion.

THE PARK BOARD ASIONISHED.

Fresident Gallup Proposes a Big Appropriation of the first Beard astonished his colleagues yesterday by offering a resolution asking for an arprepriation of \$1.475.000 for improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards.

"It is extraordinary," exclaimed Commissioner Robb. "Why we never asked for more than half a million before."

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The Board ordered expenditures of \$117,000 for a new wall and paramet at Morningside for a new wall and paramet at Morningside Park from 110th to 122d stroet, and \$540 for a new wall and paramet at Morningside for a new hipponotamus bath tub, which is made for a new wall and paramet at Morningside for a new wall and paramet at

Officers' Widows' Pensions.

From the Chicago Tribune. Congress has been very liberal to officers' widows in placing them on the pension rolls. The nightest sums paid are to the widows of free-idents of whom there are three living, vic. Mrs. Folk. Mrs. Garlield, and Mrs. Grant, can be receiving a rension of \$5,000 a year.

Here is a list of the officers' widows who are receiving under the new laws the sums stated

CHIVA	A SHOWN CO.	MONE OF AMEDICAL	A 10:20
Mrs	Caprie H. Thomas	Major General	82
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The Legacy Lawyer Lennard Experiete that folia We ten reweiping his estimpted to discredit the rep of that I, wyer Higgs W. one by January Standard of Puebo, Con. becauses Mr. Lee mand had befrouded Mr. Steinmal when Mr. Beammel had befrouded Mr. Steinmal when Mr. Beammel had be by parco in New York - system years ease. A fittening deplately says that no one named summel sixed in Fuebo. Col. Mr. Lechard said to a respecter yesterday that not one did Steinmal live in Fuebo. Col. but the that Mr. Tening of hilleria & Trainor a law firm in Puebo. with Mr. Williams, exception of Mr. Steinmal will had striked in too a yester any to these themselve daughter. The collection of the first of the strike Mr. Lechard as will amount to \$1.000 that, and the strike as will amount to \$1.000 that, and the strike Mr. The collection and he striked. The collection of the strike Mr. Lechard Mr.

Late Trainmen to Have Their Answer Today.

The Eric trainmen have been waiting for a week for the comment's reply to their list of grievances. Yesterday they were told that an answer would be given to-day.

ADVERSE TO QUAKER BRIDGE DAM. Chief Engineer Pictey Reports to Pavor of

Comptroller Myers and Commissioners Scott. Duane, Tucker, and Cannon were present at the meeting of the Aquequet Board vesterday, Mr. Cennon, the new Commissioner has als ready become interested in his work, and occassionally takes a hand himself in the debates, A report was received from the Chief Engineer on the subject of a site for a new dam. Ho recommends particularly what is known as the Cornell site, that is one and one quarter miles above Quaker Bridge. At this room the width of the valler at high water line is 1.756 feet, the greatest deeth at which the rock as found is 25 feet, nearly 40 feet, the treatest deeth at which the rock as found is 25 feet, nearly 40 feet higher than at Quaker Bridge; the earth excavation necessary at that point is larger, but it would take place at such a distance from the river as not to be in the way of the greatest freshets. The water hed there is only sine and a half savare miles less than it is above Quaker Bridge. The storage would therefore be practically than same. The dam would not be as handsom a structure, but would cost I sa, and its height would be forty feet less as the iscepts point.

The capacity of the dam would be 30,000, 000,000 gallons, and the cost of the dam proper \$5.550,000, nearly \$500,000 less than the propersions of Quaker Bridge dam revenuely eath mated, \$500,000. It would lake a water shed of 376.3 square miles.

The Care Engineer's report will be stread. on the subject of a site for a new dam. He

Square miles.

The Coref Engineer's report will be scread on the minutes in full, and a public meeting will be held on Oct. 27. The Caref Engineer's report will be scread on the minutes in full, and a rubbe meeting will be held on Oct, 27.

It was esserted to accept the work of Heman Cark on Section "A" of the new acceded, the final estimate o, which was 1742; but as there is a deficit of \$19,179,18 arrendy, owing to the car of succentending the results not the rejected work, it was determined to ask the advice of the Corporation to one in a to whether this deficit could be made good out of the corporation to one in sto whether this deficit could be made good out of the corporation.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

A lady sends to Tuz Sun an interesting it-m of intelligence in these words: "The sisterhood of our set, which consists of man twenty damsels of knowledge got up a debate over the question. Which one of our notable living Americans has shown himself to be the possessor of the greates intellect? We had written down on sips of papers hundred names of notables or all kines, after which we put them all in a box, took taken out, one after another at random, and gave our viewed upon the merits of each of them. Many of the slips were quickly laid aside and, after an hour's work, we had nive does not left. Then came the tug of war, which lasted for another hour, each of us finding a faverite as the fit of notable authors and inventors has shore. It happened that the last sip in the box bore the name of Thomas A. Edison, and the tug of war came to an end when he recalled the text that The last shall be lirst; and we agreed that Edison's work Is evidence that he possesses a greater intellect than any other living American. The construct that was reached ought to give piensure to the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the name that happened to be the learer of the page of the damsels of knowledge, got up a debate over the

Specialism in professional and business life has naturally enough developed specialism in clubs, and the Turtle Club, the Thirteen Club, the Engineers', Lawyers', Catholic, and Athletic clubs are some of the manifestations of the drift of so-lal organizations toward cerinte crite of so-fai organizations toward certarn limited purposes and memberships. There may be clubs for one-eved men clubs for men whose mothers-in-law live with them, and clubs for gentlemen who have not read Toistol after a while. An illustration of this kind is the club house of the New York Jackey Club, which has now gone into the business in earnest, and proposes to keep the big house out at Morris Park open to members and their families every day in the year. Secretary Kock said a day or two ago that there are more than 2,500 members of this club already, the dues for resident members being \$15 and for non-residents \$15 per year. He has invited the members of the leading clubs of America, Great Britain, and Furopeto become members.

There is a popular notion that there is more gin drunk in London than in all the countries in the world put together. A gentleman who was formerly in the wholesale liquor business at Hollorn expressed his surprise the other day that so little of it was consumed in this fountry.

You could manufacture it over here as well to observe. and

"You could manufacture it over here as well as not." he took occasion to observe, "and would probably, if you knew how much superior as a mind bracer it is to whisker. Many men drink whiskey merely to tone their spirits, when whiskey is the worst thing in the world, next to brandy, for that purpose. Byron recommended Geneva to his friends as the true Hippocrene, and in his capacity as literary worker rarely drank anything else. Americans spoil it by making cocktain and figures out of spoil it by making cocktails and fizzes out of it. As a true intellectual tonic Geneva, or gin, or Hollands, whichever you like to call it, is unequalied."

Dr. Montrose Anderson Pallen, who died to the Albemarle Hotel on Wednesday last, left among his effects a curious and valuable meamong his effects a curious and valuable memento of his attendance with his friend bir Moreil Mackenzie on the late Emperor Frederick III. It is a twenty-mark please struck in the Emperor Frederick's reign, and mounted to be worn as a watch charm. Five of the designs were made, one is in the possession of Emperor William, another is held by Sir Moreil Mackenzie, and the other two y other physicians called in consultation with Sir Moreil and Dr. Pallen at the Emperor's bedside. Erected on the milled edge of the coin is a representation in gold of the crown of the empire, and on either side of the cown is a gold bar from the sides of the coin meeting at the top above the crown. At the point of meeting is an eye which enables the owner to attach it to a watch chain.

Last Tuesday forenoon a pleasant-faced lady and a broad-browed, bearded professor were and a broad-browed bearded professor were glancing over the numerous volumes arrayed in a Broadway book store. "My answer," she said, "to the question. 'Have women brains?' is Look around. Why, there must be here at least a hundred books by female authors, and many of them are superior to the books written by men on the same subjects. They are not all novels, either; but many of them deal with the highest, deepest, and broadest themes of thought, from astronomy to beychology. It is loolish in these times to sneer at women's brains, especially when visiting a bookshop." The professor freely admitted that the romarks of his nices were justified by the displuy of books bearing women's names on their litte pages.

A publisher was saying recently that the Chautauquan circle in this country is largely responsible for the present marvellous interest in Latin and Latin literature. At no time within fifty years have so many text books, commentaries, and translations been turned from the press. The tendency of the colleges to make Latin and Greek optional studies, instead of allaying this interest, seems to have excited ambition among budding scholars all over the country to master the dead languages. Since the first American translation of Virgil a year or two ago the publishers woods are full of MSS. Virgils, Horaces, Ovids, and Lauretiuses, At least two other schools, besides Ann Arbor University and Washington Beminary, are planning the production of classic comes responsible for the present marvellous interest

Time was when the poor man could afford to have only one or two pictures in his house. Now, in spite of the duty on works of art, he Now, in spite of the duty on works of art, he may have a score, at prices he doesn't suffer from and these, too, reproductions of the most lamous paintings in Europe. Accurate, have the supposed the calculation to be produced and imported from Paris and the duty raid on them. They are then sent to large establishments, where photographs are made from them by the thousand and tens of thousands. Some of these photographs are inded in water colors, and are made reproductions of the salon masterpieces in color as well as outline and thate. The uncolored ones are sold in frames at retail for 35 cents a piece, the colored photographs complete in appropriate frames at find.

alternoon took occasion to remark upon the floral buttenhole de-orations wern by N. w Foral buttonhole descritions worn by New Yorkers. He thought it sincular that of since five bootsombres he had counted apon as panely individuals there was only a single rose, in the man and even Boot in the white and for solved is preminently the lavorite. New Yorkers with occasional orchies, helpotropes, and violets, with occasional orchies, but the floriets will not point the year rose, the next self-country of the particles. At emportal man, with a fourthess for appearing manife, can make a crimson plint go further than any other flower on earth.

It would be hard to find a single pownshop in this ty which does not contain abundant avidence of the document the temporaries. At the choice of dealers in account hand instruments on long mate glissening bunder, search (was addy the owners before they found them checket. Hanges never were acting many places where he as have not for the The grafter seems of the spiriting performer can find many places where he as have not for the The grafter seems to stay within the factor and contains within the factor and contains a find an appropriate contains and there are always on our perfect to hear them.

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